CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOWARDS NICARAUGUAN CITIZENS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I was peaced to see the floating reports published in the different papers, regarding the downfall of Walker and his government, contradicted in the newspapers by so good an authori y as Mr. Bowly. Mr. B. has resided several years in Nicaragua, and is the owner of a large mine in Chantales, and I believe' visits New York to purchase machinery and secure labor to work it. I would advise Mr. Bowly to transact his business under the advise mr. Howly to transact his business unser the ress, or take passage for Eng and, where he can make his purchases and ship them for San Juan without fear of molestation, incarceration or annoyance from a set of bridge politicians, who cannot gain the popularity

accessary for their purposes, except by a course of legal, or I should rather say illegal, prosecutions, unparalleled in the history of the most enenlightened country in the world. Should Mr. B. make his purchases here, he may be served as I have been, and as all Nicaraguans will

probsh y be.
I left Granada, in which city I hold the office of gor erament printer, for New York, to purchase a quantity of printing materials, books, paper, stationery, &c., leaving my establishment in a most confused state, a large quantity of government work daily accumulating, for which it was requisite to secure the extra materials, in due season I arrive in New York, sick and debilitated, and searce able to move. Through the assistance of friends I succeeded in getting all my business transacted, a portion of my goods shipped, and arrangements made for the forwarding of the remainder. I am assisted from my sick bed to a carriage and conveyed to the steamer, the necessity of my presence in Granads doing away with all considerations of danger from exposure, &c. Here I am arrested by an officer, who can only answer my query as to why I am arrested by a bland smile, and Free I am arrested by an officer, who can only answer
my query as to why I am arrested by a bland smile, and
I am assured that "th's all right." Shivering with ague
like an espen leaf, I am conveyed to the revenue custer.
Washington, where I remain twenty-four hours "a
prisoner of war." I will here take the
opportunity of thanking the gentlemanly officers
of the cutter for their kindness to me while
among them. There is no doubt but their charitable efforts
and attention saved my life. I was again carried aboard
the Northern light, unable to speak or stand, and placed
in my state room, where I was constantly attended by
the doctor of the steamer. As the vessel was about to
sail I was again dragged out in the milast of a furious
storm, and convex on the revenue custer. I am still detained, my business going to rain for want of my presence my material. God knows where, my health broke
down, and not likely to hup ove unit I return to a more
congestal cume. And all for what To make a fuss and
bring certain politicians into motoriety.

Would that I had gone to England to transact my business. The distance is could, the curvyance as cheap, and
the authorities there straigh forward honest and soliging
to trading foreigners. What should be my duty on my
return to Granada, as conduit or of the only English
press in Central Assertes? (should I he allowed
to cobern.) Should I advise a traffic with New
York, or should I, through the all powerful
meanum I control, turn the tide to Liverpool! Surely the
instance in Central America? It America, they must be
prempt in action. We are a young and parangs a poor
government, but we have our resurces and our price,
and will mot put up with manufat and annoyances from a
country we endeaver to serve, while carrying out our
own objects.

With regard to the answer of Mr. Bowly, to the para-

prempt in section. We are a young and paragos a poor government, but we have our resources and our pride, and will not put up with manita and annoyances from a country we endeaver to serve, while carrying out our own objects.

With repard to the answer of Mr. Bowly, to the paragraphs reserved to, the following may possibly assist in pissing fike position of the government of Minaragua in its proper light—illustrating to the intending immignant the impossibility of his disturbance, as a settler by any change of government. The different journals state that the government is in powerly, unade to feed its monthal colonel Freech carried off all the moneys in the treasury when he left; that the government was in bad reputs with the other States, and handy, that an opposition party had arrived in Nicaragua, and was about to overthrow General Walker and his party.

I should have imagined that enough had been published on the subject to satisfy the most fastidious as to the tascough establishment of the Nicaraguan government. As an efficer of that government, I have no besitation in asying, that there is not a ward of truth in any of the paragraphs alluded to. Gen. Walker is as firmly established is his position as in the treated of the United Status, and commands men and moneys sufficient to maintain it. The difficulties eineral Walker had to encounter in Nicaragua I need not again report, but it may be necessary to prove, by the advancement he has already male, the united Status, and exemmands men and moneys sufficient to maintain it. The difficulties eineral Walker had to encounter in Nicaragua I need not again report, but it may be necessary to prove, by the advancement he has already male, the time the object of the casemy statecked Walker and his men, while resting, after a heavy night's march, amounting in all to 52, and about 100 natives, and after a light of fifty minutes, the encomy setterated on Rivas, leaving 108 or their men dead on the tield. Walker's band increased to 32. He marched on Granada, the Sebas

their arms, and swear to conform to the treaty proposed by him. The arms taken were immediately destroyed, and there is not even a ramred in the hands of a native, except what has been supplied by government for fronties purposes. When Walker has accomplished so much with 90, what is it he cannot accomplish with 900 Americans and 5,000 natives? If he felt so disposed, he could garrison Granaca sufficiently strong to protect the State, and march with the balance, and clean out both Guatemals and Costs Rico of their brave soldados, without experimenting any difficulty.

In all Catcolic countries the recognition of the government, by the church, is the first and great consideration. In my instance in the world's history has the priesthood been so unanimous and prompt in their asknowledgment or lent their aid so streamou by the establish a government, as they have in this instance. From the pulpit and in taker private relations they extend and direct their flock to follow the example of the Americans in their habits of industry, and secure a good understanding by acts of kindness, &c., &c. They offer up their prayers in their cathedrais for Walker as the saviour of Nicaragna. War and famine have raged there for upwards of thirty years, and the mother knew that the boy babe on her breast, when able to handle a mustet, must join the ranks of either contending party, and be lost to as forever after. On Walker's arrival the population stoed one male to five females, and what would have been deer rosult twelve montas hene? Nicaragna would have been deer rosult twelve montas hene? Nicaragna would have been deer the externmented faction.

The legitimist party are no more. They originally only consisted of five. They are either dead or have left the country, and there is not a man left in Nicaragna that could raise a dozen around the legitimist standard.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

A CARTION TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFAC-

ne to threw out a caution to merchants and others taking goods with them to Nicaragus. The sud-den impulse given to emigration in that direction will induce many persons to rush hastily into speculations based upon an imperfect knowledge of the country, and of the wants of its inhabitants. There are at present only a few American families in Nicaragua, and none in Honduras, and those articles which are appreciated only

Hosdurs, and those articles which are appreciated only by a wealthy and highly civilized people will, at this time, have but a limited cale. By the present ratio of insurance, the American population of Nicaragus, now about fifteen hundred, all males, will reach about 10,000 sonis by the end of the coming twelve months. The example of the new comers will give a powerful stimulus to the astives and thus create perforce a large and steady demand for articles of luxury and comfort. Let merchants bear this in mind and be wary.

Rhould the ratified treaty sent on here by the present government of Nicaragus prove to be an advantageous one for American manufacturers, it is important that our government should accopt it. The treaty offered by Mr. Marcolota, the agent of the old despotic government of Nicaragus, has been favorably regarded by our government, and must, therefore, be a good treaty, and very advantageous to the manufactures and commerce of the United States; but it has one radical defect, the same, in the, which impairs the validity of Mr. Marcoleta's ambassdorablp—it does not proceed from any existing overnment.

in set, which impairs the validity of Mr. Marcoleta's ambassadorahip—it does not proceed from any existing government.

One of the two former governments of Nicaratus commissioned Mr. Marcoleta to offer a treatus commissioned Mr. Marcoleta to offer a treatus commissioned Mr. Marcoleta to offer a treature of the two old ones, deputed Colonel and the new political organization, formed by a combination of the two old ones, deputed Colonel French to succeed and replace Mr. Marcoleta. That gestleman, consequently, represents nothing at all, and cannot be any longer consulted in regard to a treaty. He has frequently complained, during the past three or four years, that the old government of Nicaragus—the one he represented—was a bad paymaster, and owes him several years shalty, in fact, has never paid him a cont, for his Long and relumble services in defending its rights. Such, however, has been his love and devolute to that power, poor and facile as it was, that he continues with a constancy and disintersurfaces unparalleled in the annulation of an extended. The generosity of this gentleman in a tring a government which could not pay, is only a failed by its picty in continuing to serve it after it is a fact of the Castral American trade. Shall she continues of the Castral American trade. Shall she continues of the Castral American trade. Shall she continue of the Castral Americ

tion will Americanize Honduras, San Salvador, and perhaps Costa Rice and Gustemals—a population of more than a militon and a half, with a mixture of at least fifty thousand Americans; the increase for the succeeding two years must be enormous, the capability of those regions for the support of population being greater than that of any other part of the continent. By a stroke of the pen, merely, and without war, it lies is the power of the present administration to secure this numense market for the surplus of American manufactures. Should the merchants and manufacturers of New York and Boston express their opinion upon this question in form, and transmit the same to the Tresiden, would it not have a beneficial effect, and perhaps lessen the chances of a quarrel with England on the Mosquito question? The Americans in Central America will settle that question, if we will only give them a little encouragement.

SAN JUAN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Venezuelan Correspone

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Dec. 13, 1855. Interesting Review of Venezuelan Politics-The System of the Antilles Explained-Domination of the Colored Race—Organized Efforts to Break
up Slavery in the United States—Aggressive Policy of the European Powers on this Continent-Necessity of Vigorous Action on the Part of our Government to Resist it-Interesting Sketch of the Present Venezuelan Dictator, Don José Tadeo Monagas-History of the Conflicting Parties in the Republic.

To your admirable journal, which, more than any other, diffeses daily intelligence to and from all parts of the world, I would give some information this interesting but little known country; and to the citizens of the United States especially is it useful, and I might say important, to know what Venezuela is, and what she is likely to become; for this country, more than any other in South or Central America, belongs, and perhaps the only country in South or Central America that does beong, to the "system of the Antilles."

First, then, before describing Venezuela in her present political and social condition, and in her probable future. I will explain what I mean by the

'system of the Antilles," and why it is of importance for the United States to understand it, and the condition of Venezuela in connection with it. This, I regret to say, is better understood by British statesmen and other statesmen of the Old World than by Americans. I mean, that throughout the Antilles, or West Indies, there is a state of things, political, social, and industrial, peculiar in itself, not found in any other part of the world, and the same in character, actually, or in tendency, in every part.

I speak of a state of things in part realized and in part in the process of realization—the domination of the colored race. Take a map and draw a line from the Bahamas off the coast of Florida, to the windward, or eastward, of Hayti, Porto Rico and Barbadoes, to the mouths of the Orinoco, including all the Lesser Antilles of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, and the rest, then including Venezuela north of the Oronoco, to the confines of New Granada, and to the Caribbean Sea, along the Caribbean to the Sea of Honduras and the Gulf of Mexico, round the Islands of Jamaica and Cuba, and to the Bahamas again; and within this circuit we see but one system, one state of things, already developed in some parts, and the rest tending rapidly to the same develope ment. The domination of the colored race, the de cline of industry, the relapse to a state of semi-bar barism, with all the natural train of consequences such as revolutions, insecurity of life and property cutrages and tyranny, with all the foolery and mummery of mock royalty, such as we see at Hayti at present, is the state of things I call the "system of the Antilles." And in this word "system," I employ a more extended meaning than "system," I employ a more extended meaning main the order or adjustment of things spontaneously by the natural current of events. I mean, also, that which has been designed and executed, or which is pursued as a plan. The ways of Providence, or the certain events of inevitable causes, cannot be averted, and, in trying to avert them, we "fight against God." But this "system of the Antilles," induced by the machinations of a British aristocracy, by the jealousy of the British nation of the commercial supremacy of the United states, by the long and deep hid plans of British statesmen to distract and weaken the great republic, and by the designs of French and other infidel philanthropic theorists and fanatics, is pursued unremittingly and in every form that cunning diplomacy can devise or power enforce. Ambition, national jealousy, and fanaticism, gave birth to this state of things, or system, and toster it unceasingly, with the view of breaking up slavery in the United States, and of weakening or destroying the power of our confederation. This is the key that will unlock the secrets of British diplomacy and intrigue in the affairs of this continent and the West Indies. Hence originate propositions of "tripartite treaties:" the presumptuous surveillance of the Antilles and the seas surrounding, by British fleets; the arrogant treatment of the small republics of America: the patronizing conduct of the Queen and government and aristocracy of England to negro princes and dukes of Hayti, and the constant offithe order or adjustment of things spontaneously by

and government and aristocracy of England to negroprinces and dukes of Hayti, and the constant officious meddling with American affairs. This state
of things is not the result of accident—not the natural effect of natural, spontaneous causes; it is the
result of a policy, profound and invariable, of the
enemies of our country. Whether it was the policy
of such a far-sighted state-man as Pitt to destroy or
weaken the West, and to build up British power in
the East—whether it was a Canning or a Palmermerston—whether a tory or a whig in the Ministry,
the policy was and is the same. The state of things
in the Antilles has been induced, and is fostered, not
for the sake of the negro, not for humanity, but
from State policy, and with a view to operate upon
the United States.

It would be well, then, to watch closely this policy and the progress of events, and to inaugurate a
policy as bold, actute and invariable as that of our
enemies, to counteract the evil. Republics,
though more vigorous than monarchical or
arstocratic governments, are not so far-sighted nor have such a fixed conservative policy,
and in this respect we labor under a disadvantage
in such a contest. But if we examine this matter,
if we understand our own dignity and the presumptuous medding of European Powers with American
affairs, and if we see the danger of this state of
things—"this system of the Antilles"—we shall wisely and immediately inaugurate a fixed policy to sheek
more effectually our adversaries. It must not be
mere talk about the Monroe doctrine—not the gascomade of Congressional speeches or Presidential
messages, nor State documents manufactured for
effect by Presidential aspiranta—but a steady and
dignified resistance to European diplomacy and intrique, the appointment of able and patriotic agents,
(and it would be better to have Southern men) as
Ministers and consuls in every part bordering the
Carribean Sea or Gulf of Mexico, and the determination by all and every means to make our influence
supreme in all that

who have brought themselves and their country to such a condition, I have to speak.

The present chief of the republic, General José Tudeo Monagas, is an autocrat, and governs a lamode Napoleon. He succeeded his brother, General José Cregorio Monagas, last year, and his brother succeeded him four years before; so that the inheritence is kept in the family, though the possession be changed occasionally for the sake of appearances. This is after the nammer of their predecessors. General Paez set the example. He nominated his successors when it was convenient to have a change. And it was in this manner the Monagas dynasty came into power. One day General Paez thought, for the sake of appearances, to nominate a friend to succeed him, as President, with the intention, however, of still governing through his nominee. That nominee was elected—as who could doubt he would be ?—for Paez was all-powerful. It was Jose Tadeo Monagas, Doubtless there was a previous understanding between the two friends—between the great chief and his nominee. But power is gweet to the ambitious, and men deceive each other. The history of the Presidents, Generals and great padriots—and Ged only knows how many there are of them—of the Spanish republics of South America, is one of treachery and revenge. Most of the devastating revolutions that are continually occurring in one or other of those republics may be traced to that cause. General Paez himself had set the example, and General Monagas followed it. The newly elected President disregarded the will of the man who put him in power, and showed his determination to be the President in reality, as well as nominally. Monagas felt that he had the power in his hands, and resolved to exercise it. Whatever may be said of his want of good faith to his patron or treason to his friends. Monagas had in fire had not mone had revolted from the Paez dynasty, and was about to establish adynasty himself. Paez saw the sceptre about to depart, and he made an effort to scize it by viclence. The chief who had h

him.

It must not be supposed from this contest, that there was any great difference in the political views of the contending chiefs or parties. No: the contest arose and was continued, as in almost all cases in these South American reputics, from personal ambition and revenge. But, though there was but it the or no difference of political sentiment, there came out of the struggle a question of vast importance, not only to Venezuela, but to other States as well. From this contests was evolved the que-tion of the power of the white and black races in the republic. Monagas, when he had destroyed the platform from which he had stepped into power—when he had razed the foundations of his former influence—saw the necessity of another basis for the fabric of his authority. This he found in the colored population Nearly all the white citizens, especially those of property, were, or became. Paez men, and were called "oligarchs." But in respect to numbers this party was weak. Three-fourths of the population of Venezuela are colored. The Monagas knew this was a power, properly used, which would be more than a match for the oligarchs. They made their party, therefore, the "liberals," or colored party, Colored men were raised to political power and influence; the army was composed of colored men, not only as to the private soldiers, but as to many of the officers also. They were mised to a social position they had never before occupied. The Monagas and their families were pleased, and particularly the late President, Jose Gregorio Monagas, to make friends and associates of colored people. Slavery, which was being abolished gradually from the time of Bolivar, still existed, though there were not more than thirty thousand slaves in the republic. The total abolition of slavery was, as a matter of course, a popular measure with the colored people. This idea was seized and made use of, and, finally, during the administration of José Gregorio, was carried out by a law abolishing slavery forever in Venezuela. Thus, they are presen

We are indebted to the Minister of Finance of this republic for some very instructive communica tions relative to the commercial movement of Buenos Ayres, which will serve to give a general idea of the commerce of the republic. Since the fall of the administration of Dictator Rosas, which displayed great ignorance in commercial affairs, it has not as yet been possible to assemble the necessary statitical materials to enable us to establish with precision the consumption of the country in the different branches of commerce. Let us, for example, take the number of yards of imported cloth, and compare it with the number of inhabitants; we can easily calculate how many yards fall to the share of each individual, and we may come to a conclusion as to the amount of individual comfort enjoyed. One fact will serve as a proof of this general idea. It order to test how far the country has improved in tiches and luxury since the fall of Rosas and his barbarous system of government, we asked of an old merchant of the province the number of pon ches of Santiago (a kind of cloth blanket) which he had sold in two corresponding periods in the year 1845 and 1855: in the first year he sold 3,200—in the latter 9.300. The imported cloth poncho has gene-

leafs and leafs: in the first year he sold 3,200—in the latter 9,300. The imported cloth poncho has generally taken the place of the home-made, and a pensant would pass for very poor if he had not two or even three, cloth ponchos, besides two vests, except when he has substituted the coat and pantaleons, a custom which is becoming more general. This fact is a sufficient evidence that in no other country do people make relatively so large a consumption of cloth as the inhabitants of the Argen time republic. In Coili every adult male inhabitant uses half a yard of cloth; in Buenos Ayres four yards—the poncho containing three yards.

It appears from the official statistics, that in the first six months of 1855 there was exported from Buenos Ayres to the amount of 112,000,000 pesos (dollars) in a round sum, which makes 12,000,000 duros yearly; this sum, which does not comprise the incomes of the custom house of Bosario—amounting to one million—represents neither the contraband exportations not those of thousands of head of cattle, horses and asses, through by the interior—a sum amounting to many millions. The Minister of Finance, by calculating the importation of foreign merchandise from the duties paid by the consumers, and comprising therein the duties of the custom house of Bosario, has furnished data for a general idea of the consumption of the whole Republic in the year 1854. It also a support of the custom house of Bosario, has furnished data for a general idea of the consumption of the whole Republic in the year 1854. It also a support of the custom house of Bosario, has furnished data for a general idea of the consumption of the whole Republic in the year 1854. It also a support of the custom house of Bosario.

of this country to sixty millions of pesos.

New York Assembly Apportionment.

[From the Albany Journst, Jaz. 11.]

The publication, officially, of the aggregate and representative population of the State enables us to approximate the Assembly apportionment. The first subjoined table embraces the aggregate population, the increase since 1845, and the total number of the representative population. The second gives the number of representatives to which the counties will be entitled to, (making the basis 21,854,) without fractions, and the counties which, by having the largest fractions, will be entitled to a member.

Total AND REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION.

	621 PN 1 C		EURO COLETE COL CE
	l'otal pope	. Inc. since	persons, not
Camties.	lation.	1 345.	taxed.
Albany	103,681	26,413	82,211
Allegany	42.910	11,508	49,788
		10.049	94 999
Broome		10,842	34,228
Cattaraugus.	41,462	11,294	36,823
Cayuga		3,908	48,488
Chautauque,.		6,832	48,540
Chemung	. 27,288	9,546	25,002
Chenango	. 39,915	15	38,826
Cite tank go			
Clinton	42,482	11,204	33,985
Columbia	. 44,391	2.416	39,583
Cortlandt		HILLS N 5 (5) (5) (12)	23,858
Ti-l-	400,004.0		
Delaware	39,749	2,759	38,066
Dutchess	60,635	5.911	52,324
Erie			
	. 102,401	58,696	94,470
Essex	28,536	3,437	25,497
Franklin	. 25,897	6.785	21,734
Uniton	23,284	4 700	
Fulton	4 20,204	6,785 4,705	21,620
Genesee	. 31,532	2,189	26,910
Greene	31,137	ALCOHOLD TO THE	29,070
	9 6 40	003	0.071
Hamilton		661	2,371
Herkimer	. 38,566	1,142	34,531
lefferson	. 65,420	421	59,904
	010 025		147.004
Kings	.216,355	137,664	147,293
Lewis	. 25.229	5,011	22,454
Livingston	25,229	5,849	33,480
M. lies	40 200		
Madison	. 43.788	2,701	40,217
Monroe	96,324	25,425	73,225
Montgomery .		1,165	27,808
New York		208,087	886,325
Niagara	. 48,626	258,587 13,732	37,638
Oneida		22,973	88,834
Onandaga		16,400	72,745
Ontario	42,672	80	37,569
Orange		8,641	51,058
Orleans	. 28,435	2,590	24,579
Oswego	69,398	20,593	61,811
Otsego			
			47,937
Putnam	. 13,934	676	12,606
Queens	46,266	14.417	35,110
Rensselaer	. 79,234	16 906	
	07.000	16,896 7,716	63,596
Richmond		7,716	15,823
Rockland	. 19,511	5,770	15,651
St. Lawrence	74 977	12,623	64,976
. Mawlence			
St. Lawrence Saratoga	74,977	7,902	43,093
Schenectady.	. 19,572	2,942	16,449
Schoharie	. 33,519		
Chouarie	. 55,513	1,031	32,254
Schuyler	. 18,777	1,450	18,150
Seneca	. 25,358	368	23,128
Stanban	69 065		
Stenben	62,965	11,286	59,099
Sunoik	. 41,000	6,327	36.218
Sullivan	. 29,487	10,760	25,787
Tions	90 000	4 500	
Tioga	. 26,962	4,506	25,850
Tompkins	31,516	-	30,198
Ulster	. 67,936	19,029	57,330
Wasses	10 000		17,000
Warren	. 19,669	4,761	17,989
Washington	. 44,405	3,581	39,416
Wayne	. 46,760	3,581 4,245	41,813
Want about	20,100	20.004	
Westchester	. 80,678	38,284	62,357
Wyoming	. 32,148	1,457	29,293
Votes	19,812		18,828
Yates	10,012	and the same of th	10,028

Total.....3,470,059 865,564 2.797.416 THE APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS ON A BASIS OF 21,854. No. of members Addi'at men Counties. without Frac's. Fractions. ber for Frac 17,249 18,934

Broome 1	12,374	ō
Cattaraugus 1	14,969	1
Cayoga 2	4,780	i o
Chautauque 2	4.832	. 0
Chemung 1	3,148	0
Chenango 1	16,972	1
Clinton 1	12,131	0
Columbia 1	17,729 2,004	1
Cortlandt 1	2,004	0
Delaware 1	16,212	1
Dutchess 2	8,616	. 0
Erie 4	7,054	0
Essex	3,643	0
Franklin 1	4,043	0
Fulton and Hamilton 1	2,137	0
Genesce1	5,056	0
Greene 1	7,216	0
Herkimer 1	12,677	1
Jefferson 2	16.196	1
Kings 6	16,169	1
Lewis1	600	0
Livingston 1	11,626	0
Madison1	18,363	
Monroe 3	7,663	0
Montgomery 1	5,964	0
New York	14,807	1
	15,784	1
Oneida	1,418	0
Ontario 1	7,183	0
	15,715	1
Orange	7,350 2,725	0
Crances of the contract of the	19 109	0
Oswego	18,103 4,229	1
Putnam1	*,440	0
Queens 1	13,266	0
Pensselaer 2	19,888	1
Richmond1	10,000	1
Rockland1		0
st. Lawrence 2	21,168	0
Saratoga 1	21,238	i
Schenectady 1	-2,-00	î
Schoharie 1	10,400	1
Schuyler 1	101400	ò
Seneca1	1,274	0
Steuben 2	15,391	
Suffolk1	14,364	î
Sullivan1	3,033	ô
Tioga 1	3,996	0
Tompkins1	8,344	ő
Ulster 2	13,622	ĭ
Warren1		ò
Washington 1	17,562	1
Wayne 1	19,969	
Westchester 2	18,649	
Wyoming 1	7,439	0 3
Yates 1		0 *
The state of the s		-

New York, 3; and Owego, Queens, Olster and West-chester, each one member.

The following named counties each lose one mem-ber:—Cayuga, Dutchess, Geneses, Greene, Living-ston, Montgomery, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Scho-

harie and Tompkins. The loss of the last county is occasioned by the erection of the county of Schuyler.

The following counties have less than the representative population, but are, under the constitution, entitled to a representative:—Putnam, Rickmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schuyler, Warren and Yates.

A Chippewa Princess.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 9.]

PHE "PRINCESS" AB-SHAH-WAY-GEE-SHE-G

PHE "PRINCESS" AN-SHAR-WAY-GHE-SHE-GO-QUA—
THE HANGING CLOUD.
The Chippewa Princess was very conspicuous at the payment. She attracted much notice; her history and character were subjects of general observation and comment, after the bands to which she was attached arrived at La Pointe, more so than any other female who attended the payment.

She was a chivalrous warrior of tried courage and valor; the only female who was allowed to participate in the dancing circles, war ceremonies, or to march in rank and file, to wear the plumes of the braves. Her feats of fame were not long in being known after she arrived; most persons felt curious to look upon the renowned youthful maiden.

She is the daughter of Chief Na-naw-ong-ga-be. Of him, who is the gifted orator, the able chieftain, this maiden is the boast of her father, the pride of her tribe.

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She is about the usual height of females, slim and spare built, between eighteen and twenty years of age. These people do not keep records, nor dates of their marriages, nor of the birth of their children.

This female is unmarried. No warrior nor brave need presume to win her heart or to gain her hand in marriage, who cannot prove credentials to superior courage and deeds of daring upon the war path, as well as endurance in the chase.

On foot she was conceded the fleetest of her race. It was said that she offered her life in servitude to any man, who, giving her one rod the start, could catch her in the race. Her complexion is rather dark, prominent nose, inclining to the Roman order, eyes rather large and very black, hair the color of coal and glossy, a countenance upon which smiles seemed strangers, and an expression that indicated the ne plus ultra of craft hand cunning—a face from which, sure enough, a portentous cloud seemed ever to be hanging.

We doubt not, that to plunge the dagger into the heart of an execrable Sioux, would be more grateful to her wish, more pleasing to her heart th in the taste of precious manna to her tongue.

'Twas on a beautiful sunny Sabbath in the month of September that noise and revelry, music, motion, action, called dancing, of the wild woods style, which it surely was, the warwhoop, the drum, the whole retinue of instruments from which Indian sounds are manufactured, were noticed, at first about the outskirt lodges. These noises accompanied by their voices, not to say keeping time and time. Seemed much to elate these Indian actors, many of whom appeared even enraptured by the music.

Upon this day of worship and of rest, the better portion of the good people tarrying at La Pointe, including the Commissioner and Agent, had assembled at their usual place of public worship.

It was from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., th

many others, had gathered around to witness the grand though rustic pageant, to look upon the comi-co-tragic scene, called the Beggar's Dance, institu-ted for the benefit of widows and orphans of the When we arrived at the theatre of noise and mo-

When we arrived at the theatre of noise and motion, the most ludicrous spectacle was before us. At least one hundred warriors, dressed in the most eccentric and fantastic style that the imagination can conceive, that ribbons, feathers, every color of paint, bare legs painted, painted faces, war weapons, &c., could possibly give to human beings, were the active participators.

These were in one grand circle, dancing to thumping sounds and guitaral songs, in a way which the

These were in one grand circle, dancing to thumping sounds and gutteral songs, in a way which the Chippewas only know how to dance and sing.

Inside the circle were the musicians and persons of distinction, not least of whom was our heroine, who sat upon a blanket spread upon the ground. She was plainly, though richly dressed in blue broadcloth shawl and leggings. She wore the short skirt, at la Bloomer; and be it known that the females of all Indians we have seen invariably wear the Bloomer skirt and pants. Two plumes, warrior feathers, were in her hair; these bore devices, strips of various colored ribbon pasted on, as all the braves have, to indicate the number of the enemy killed, and of scalps taken by the wearer. Her countenance betokened self-possession, and as she sat her fingers played furtively with the haft of a good sized knife.

The cotorie leaving a large kettle hanging upon

sized knife.

The coterie leaving a large kettle hanging upon the cross-sticks over a fire, in which to cook a fat dog for a feast at the close of the ceremony, soon set off in single file procession to visit the camp of the respective chiefs who remained at their lodges to receive these guests.

In the march our heroine was the third—two leading braves were before her.

size of a feast at the close of the ceremony, soon set of its single file procession to visit the camp of the respective chiefs who remained at their lodges. In the march our herote was the third—two deads of the provided and majestic as that of a Forest Queen thould be.

No timid are and hearing were apparent upon the party with the various chiefs, each of the party visited the various chiefs, each of the party visited the various chiefs, each of the tensor of which, we learned, was to minister the tensor of which, we learned, was to minister the tensor of which, we learned, was to minister the tensor of which, we learned, was to minister the tensor of each visited chief. Some of the inter danced and sung around the ring, brandishing the war chin in the sir and over the head.

He war chin in the sir and over the head.

He war chin in the sir and over the head and the war chin in the sir and over the head and some around the ring, brandishing the war chin in the sir and over the head.

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He war chin in the sir and over the head dog, just tillined, and destined for the trans at the close. The six of the si

The Passage of the Canada.—The passage of the Canada has been one of the most boisterous over experienced on the Atlantic. She left Liverpool Dec. 22, and since that time the ship has encountered a succession of westerly gales and stormy weather without intermission, and at times the wind rose to a hurricane. That veteran officer, Captain Lang, says he never experienced such a continued series of heavy gales. He reports on the 29th ult., in lat. 49 50, lon. 40, a hurricane commenced at 10 P. M., and continued until 6 o'clock next morning. The wind blew with terrible violence.

The captain and officers on deck, as well as the entire watch throughout that night, were under the necessity of lashing themselves to the masts of the ship to prevent being thrown overboard by the force of the wind and the tremendous seas that swept over the vessel. The paddle boxes were stove, and the smoke pipe somewhat damaged, but the gallant ship sustained no other injury.

A passenger by the steamer states that some six or eight sea captains who were on board, all expressed the opinion that the hurricane was one of the most severe which they had ever experienced.—

Boston Journal, Jan. 11.

Boston Journal, Jan. 11.

On the 4th inst. the engine to the passenger train on the Wilmington and Manchester Raffroad became detached and ran a mise or two alwad, when near Wilmington, N. C. The engineer discovering the mahap, returned very rapidly, coming in collision with the train, mortally injuring chas. Baldwin, the conductor, and badly injuring E. L. Sherwood, mail agent. None of the passengers were burt.

The Wakemanites of New Haven.
[Correspondence of the New Haven Palladium]
THANKPUL F. HERSEY, ABST ERADFORD AND SAMUEL.

Permit me, through your columns, to state a few tacta concerning the above named persons, and also one Builer.

My first interview with Thankful and Abby was on the 12th of January, 1869. They then occupied a very small house in Eim street, between Orange and Church street. These two persons were the only followers of Abet Merrill Butter, the Prophet, as they catled him, who was a Second Adventist, and dweit under the same roof. Everything about the house indicated extreme poverly. The furniture consisted of one chair, two or three lemon boxes, no beds, and no food, except a few potatoes.

They sleet on the floor with nuthing but a few blankets to wrap around them—the Prophet in one part of the attic and Chankful and stater Abbey in the other. Some articles of food sere sent them and also fuel to make them comfortable. Thankful said that she and sister Abbey felt it to be their duty to leave their homes and friends in Massachusetts and follow the Prophet, and minister to his wants, for they believed the Lord was preparing him for a great and glorious work; that he had revealen himself to brother Butler, the Prophet, in seven different languages, and "O!" she exclaimed, "it is so beautiful and deightful to hear him converse in them."

"But," I said, "do you understand what he saya?" "Oh, no; but he explains it to me, ard it is so melodious and charming." She believed if they were faithful they would not die till Christ came in the clouds of heaven to take his concen ones home to glory. I saked if a decentul heart had not led them astray. She said, "No, that is impossible." She believed if would not be more than three or four years before the second advent of our Saviour.

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heart had not led them astray. She said, "No, that is impossible." She believed it would not be more than three or four years before the second advent of our Saviour.

"I suppose," said she, "you think we are fanatics." I said, "I do not doubt your sincerity, but believe you are self deceived and willing that it should be so." The conversation lasted an hour, but apparently with so beneficial effect upon them. Thankful was generally the peaker—Abby said but little. I often called to see them, and advised them to return to abeit friends.

Of Butler I could say much; but as he has been dead two years or more, it will be sufficient to say he believed the Lord, through his instrumentality, would convert multitaces; that He was now preparing him for the work, and had revealed to him the place where be would first proclaim salvation, viz:—on the steps in front of our Court House. He said that there would be a various this deluded and cleased mind fondly anticipated.

Butler and his two followers, Thankful and Abby, removed to Park street, and I bave not met with them as frequently since. Their faith, however, died with heir leacer, and they have now become firm believers and followers of Rhoda Wakeman, the Prophetess—acknowledging they were deceived in Buller; yet nothing, at present, can shake their conficience in Mrs. Wakeman, whem they consider a prophetess and infallible. Thankful has a mind above medicority, and one very well cultivated, and has besides rather a pleasing address.

How can we account for her fleeing from one delusion to another on religious subjects, unless it be owing to the fact of bending her mind so cuttrely upon that point it has best its talance, and she is really blind and insane on that subject, perhaps willingly so; for it would appear that some persons may bring themselves to believe almost anything, no matter how absurd, if they have a very strong desire to believe it.

Sly I have known for several years, and considered him a simple hearted, honest man, whose unind is feeble and center

Theatres and Exhibitions.

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BROADWAY THEATRE.—Another magnificent apectacle, entitled "The Sea of Ice, or the Thirst for Gold and the Wild Flower of Mexico," will be produced for the first time to morrow evening. New and gorgeous scenery, extensive machinery and elegant appointments have been prepared with the view of giving appropriate eclat to the thrilling incidents with which the play abounds. The characters will be capitally rendered by Messrs. C. Fisher and W. A. Chapman, Mad. Poulsi, Mrs. Buckland, and others. The successful new farce called "Don't Judge by Appearances," will also be played to-morrow night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful pantominic

row night.

Niblo's Garden.—The wonderful pantomimic acting and equally extraordinary tricks and transformations of the Ravel Family, combined with the elegant dancing of Mile. Robert and the ballet troupe, continue to draw crowds to this popular house every night. To-morrow evening Francois, Antoine, Jerome and their auxiliaries, perform one of their best pieces—"Godenski, or the Skaters of Wilna." Mile. Robert, M. Brillant and other favorite dadeers will afterwards appear in a new divertissement called "Terpsichore, or Fete of the Muses." The amusements close with the brilliant fairy spectacle of "Raoul."

Comicalities.

BUCKLEY'S SURENADERS.—The new burlesque entitled "Richard the Third; or. Shakspere Murdered in Twenty Minutes," having proved a decided hit, is again announced for to-morrow night. Gloster and Richmond are rendered in a most laughably groesque style by Mesers. G. S. and R. B. Buckley. In addition, a great variety of the most popular songs of this great troupe is also on the programme. Books containing these songs, with music arranged for the piano, may be had at the hall. Perham's gift enterprise tickets are hereafter to be taken by he Buckleys.

Two Men Killed on Board the Steamer Flm

Tr.—A melancholy accident occurred on board the
steamboat Elm City, on Tuesday night, soon after her arrival here from New York. It was time for the Traveller
to start out, and the Elm City was being backed into the
stream for the purpose of giving the Traveller an opportunity to get clear of the dock. As the Elm City started
off, her engine "caught on the centre," and some of the
hands were sent to the paddle house to riart the wheels,
so that the engine could be used. They got on to
the buckets, when the wheels commenced revolving,
their weight being sufficient to start them without
the application of steam. As soon as the wheels
began to move, two of the mon became feightened,
and instead of remaining on the bucket, where they
would have been safe, they attempted to jump on to a
brace-beam, in doing which they slipped and fell between
the beem and paddles, and hoth of them were immediately crushed to death. It was necessary to make a
revolution of the wheel in order to extricate the bodies,
which were immediately pixed up and taken on board
the steamer. No blame whatever can be attached to any
person in charge of the boat, as the engine was not m
motion; and had the two men had presence of mind
enough to remain in their positions, nather of them
would have been injured. The names of the unfortunate
men were Dennis Hani and Morris Sweener, both of whom
were natives of Ireland. Hani belonged in this city, and
lived in Wallace sirect. Sweeney was a recident of New
York.—New Haven Cuarier, Jan. 12.

During the last year the venerable Father Streeter, paster of the First Universalist Society in Boston, united 196 couples in marriage; and during the period that be has severed as paster of the same society, he has solemized the marriage coremony for 0,059 couples.